The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 2770 | 第二千七百七十號 | 日七廿月七 年寅丙治同 | HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, 5TH SEPTEMBER, 1866. | 三拜禮 | 號五月九英 | 港香 | [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH

Insurances.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $80,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON AND Co.

tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against sea risks at current rates.

RUSSELL AND Co.

otf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept SHORT RISKS at the following Reduced Rates:—

Not exceeding 1 month, but not exceeding	3	½ per cent.
Above 3 months but not exceeding	6	½ do. do.
Above 6 months but not exceeding	12	full annual rate.

ADAM SCOTT & Co.

Agents, Sun Fire Office.

tf 1729 Hongkong, 13th August, 1866.

ORIENTAL INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agent in China for the "Oriental Insurance Society" of Bombay is prepared to accept Marine risks on goods and freight by sailing Vessels and Steamers, and grant Policies on the usual terms payable in case of loss in Hongkong, Calcutta, Bombay and London.

DHURUMSEY POONJABHOY.

tf 3647 Hongkong, 16th December, 1865.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE

137, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.—*Managers.*

ESTABLISHED 1813.

THE Undersigned is authorized to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers.

THOS. SUTHERLAND, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong, 17th March, 1866.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above office are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual Terms and conditions. Risk will also be accepted at the following rates:—

Canton, Wuses, Deacon & Co.

Macao, by E. L. Lanes, Esq.

Amoy, by Messrs. Boyd & Co.

Foochow, by Messrs. Kinnear & Co.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

ADAM SCOTT & Co., Agents.

tf 1033 Hongkong, 23rd May, 1866.

AMICABLE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Insurance Office, are prepared to accept MARINE Risks, and issue Policies on any First-class Sailing Vessels or Steamers on the most favourable terms, payable in case of loss in China Singapore, Calcutta, Bombay or London.

ROBT. S. WALKER and Co.

tf Hongkong, 30th October, 1863.

Business Announcements.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and David Dorsett & Sons, Aybroath.

OXFORD & Co.

tf 419 Hongkong 3rd March, 1866.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

THE Undersigned begs to call the attention of Excursionists visiting Macao, to his well-known establishment for Unsurpassed Card Portraiture.

A Visit will confirm this assertion. Orders can be forwarded to Hongkong through an Agent, to any address, to be paid for on delivery, viz., $4 for the first dozen, or $7 for 3 dozen, including the negative, which will be forwarded with the Orders.

W. T. FLOYD,
Photographic Artist,
Praya Grande, Sen h.
1m 1-7-3 Macao, 6th August, 1866.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT & PILLS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT have the largest sale of any Medicine in the World.

The Pills are the finest purifiers and regenerators of the blood ever known. They speedily correct all disorders of the Liver and Stomach, are invaluable in case of Dysentery, and as a general Family Medicine have no equal.

The Ointment will cure any old wound, sore, or ulcer, even if of twenty years' standing, and in all cases of skin diseases, however malignant, such as herpetic, scurvy, itch, and all other annoying irritations of the skin, it may be relied upon as a perfect cure; indeed, for all external complaints it stands unrivalled throughout the world. These famous Remedies can be obtained of all Patent Medicine Vendors in Sian, Pekin, Hongkong, Shanghai, and in fact throughout the whole of China, India, and the Islands of the Oriental Archipelago with copious directions affixed to each pot or box in Chinese (or in any other language), and at a very reasonable price.

Agency in Hongkong.—The Hongkong Dispensary.

tf Hongkong, 30th Oct ber, 1863.

THE Undersigned from and after this date has no connection or responsibility with the HONGKONG, WHAMPOA and CANTON BUTCHER and COMPRADOR COMPANY.

JAMES FRISBY.

1m 1891 Hongkong, 1st September, 1866.

RIMMEL'S
UNRIVALLED
PERFUMERY,
Warranted to retain its excellent quality in any climate.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, to supersede Eau de Cologne.

RIMMEL'S LAVENDER WATER, distilled from Mitcham flowers.

RIMMEL'S JOCKEY CLUB, Frangipanne, &c, of exquisite fragrance.

RIMMEL'S GLYCERINE, Honey, Windsor, and other Toilet Soaps.

RIMMEL'S LIME JUICE and Glycerine for beautifying the Hair.

RIMMEL'S PERFUME VAPORIZER, Perfume Fountains, &c., &c.

RIMMEL'S BOOK OF PERFUMES with 250 illustrations, 5s.

Sold by all Perfumery Vendors in the World.

E. RIMMEL, Perfumer to H. R. H. the PRINCESS OF WALES.

96, Strand; 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London. Tu-nov 66

HONGKONG MARKETS.

Sales on the 3rd August, 1866.

Vessels.	Goods Sold.	Price.	Purchasers.
Comm. Kongkong-shan	5569 pcs. Shirtings Mdse.	$ 1500	Trading Merchant
Ariel & Ariel	1000 bls. Flour Lowell Green	7.50	do.
Tantalus	1000 do. Siam Pepper	6.40	Wong-shing-sun
Sarah	97 do. Sydney Pongee	8.00	Canton Merchant
Lee-shun	300 do. Hide Sugar	8.00 & 8.20	Hongkong Merchant
do.	500 bgs. Cailfornia Sheds Flour	14.4	Trading Merchant
Chuching-kong	200 do. do.	14.0	do.
Hsuh-kong-shing	200 do. Rattans	3.11	Canton Merchant
do.	200 do. Old Copper Sheathing	180.0	do.
Tye-fong-hong	2700 do. Siam Dried Pepper	7.50	Wing-shing-sun
Kwong-on-chun	1200 do. Yellow Pepper	2.43	Canton Merchant
Kwong-on-hong	250 do. Hoihow Brown Sugar	3.80	Shanghai Merchant
Hongchangfoo	1000 do. Newchwang Yellow Peas	2.20	Shek-loong Merchant
do.	1700 do. White Peas	2.37	do.
do.	200 do. Cotton Yarn	7.30	Travelling Merchant
Kwong-shing-sun	15 do. Japan Cutcheh	180.0	do.
Sun-mow-hong	50 do. do.	180.0	do.
Kwong-yue-hong	1200 do. Yellow Peas	2.17	Hong-kong Merchant
Sun-fong-hong	1000 do. do.	2.17	Canton Merchant
Turner & Co.	500 pcs. 9-4 2-lb Grey Shirting	6.15	Kwong-sew-loong
Kwong-fook-sun	50 pcs. White Sevamoos	Bark 42.0.	Hongkong Merchant

SHIPPING IN THE CHINESE WATERS.

Consignees	Destination	Vessel & Captain	Flag & Rig	Tons	Consignees	Destination
HONGKONG.						
Jardine, Matheson & Co	Shanghai	J. Ancelle	Danish	500	Sch.	
Dent & Co	Amoy	Jupiter	Chin.	150	Steamer	
Dent & Co	Amoy	Kiu-kiang-tye	Chin.	300	Steamer	
Dent & Co	Amoy	Kiu-yung-tye	Chin.	300	Chinese	
Dent & Co	Swatow	Rosario	Chin.	300	Steamer	
Dent & Co	Swatow	Lahoan	Chin.	300	Chinese	
Dent & Co	Swatow	Lancaster	Brit.	286	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Dent & Co	Swatow	Lambert Dean	Brit.	300	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	For Sale
Dent & Co	Swatow	Schiedam	Brit.	300	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	
Dent & Co	Swatow	Leon	Brit.	300	Order	
Dent & Co	Swatow	Leda	Brit.	300	Siemssen & Co	
Dent & Co	Swatow	Lion	Brit.	300	Siemssen & Co	
Dent & Co	Swatow	Lizzie	Brit.	300	Order	
Dent & Co	Swatow	Lizzie	Brit.	300	Schmack	Han. sh

Docks.

FOOCHOW GRANITE FLOORED DOCK.

THE above DOCK has been in full working order for the last eighteen months; length 309 feet, width at bottom 40 feet, depth of water on the sill spring tides, average 17 feet, Neap 14 feet.

The Dock in ordinary tides runs dry to the Blocks, and is pumped out by steam. The charges as follows:—The day of entrance, and two following days, One Mexican Dollar per ton register will be charged, beyond that period each day 10 cents per register ton.

LABOR.—European Foreman per day $3 00
Coolies " " 1 25
Canton Carpenter " 75
Foochow " " 45

For further particulars as to the price of Coppering, &c., &c., &c., apply to

T. D. T. TELINGHAST, Esq., Messrs. DE SILVER & Co., Hongkong.

ROBERT ADAMS, Esq., Messrs. NIEMELSEN and BEYER, Shanghai.

Or to the Undersigned,

In connection with the above is the powerful Twin Screw Tug STEAMER, Vessels requiring the services of this Tug, either from Macao (where a splendid anchorage will be found during the S. W. Monsoon) or from the White Dogs, can obtain them at moderate rates, on application to

JOHN C. SKEY,
Manager.

Pagoda Anchorage, River Min.

No percentage charged upon the labor, but a charge of 10 per cent. will be made on all materials supplied, otherwise than by the Dock.

1f 1515 Foochow, 1st July, 1866.

PORT OF AMOY.

SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, and COMMANDERS, are informed that the DOCK COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENTS, at the above Port, afford every facility for Repairing and Sparring Vessels and for Cleaning and Painting Iron and Steam Ships.

Their large GRANITE DOCK, 286 feet long on the Blocks, is in complete Working order, and at average Spring tides can take Vessels Drawing 16 to 17 feet Water. The Dock is fitted with a Caisson Gate and with a Centrifugal Steam Pump of great power ensuring despatch in all states of the tide. An ample stock is kept on hand of Timber, Oregon Spars, Sheathing Copper and Yellow Metal, and of every description of Material required for Dock Yard use.

The Premises comprise an Engineer's Workshop, a large Smithy and Carpenter's Workshops, and the Works are superintended by Resident Engineers, who, as Shipwright, an Engineer, and a Blacksmith, Dry Godowns for the reception of Vessels stores &c., when requiring to discharge them.

1f 966 23m Amoy, March 1866.

DANES ISLAND DOCKS, WHAMPOA.

CONDUCTED BY
GOW & Co.

ONE Dock, 240 feet long, can take in Vessels drawing 16 feet at Spring Tides.

There are Houses at both Docks for the accommodation of Captains and Owners of Vessels, All kinds of Ship, and Blacksmiths Work done.

The Large Dock pumped only by an Engine.

The Proprietors beg to notify the Merchants, Ship Owners, and Captains, that their charges for Docking are lower than any in China.

No Commission charged upon any Metal or Stores supplied by the Ship.

Apply to

JOHN RIACH & Co,
Hongkong; or to
ALEXR. MORRISON,
Manager, Whampoa.

1f Hongkong, 4th September, 1866.

UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA LIMITED.

THE Company respectfully beg to call the attention of Ship Owners, Agents and Masters to their Establishments at WHAMPOA, which offer every facility for the DOCKING and REPAIR of Vessels of all classes.

Their Docks in Whampoa, which comprise Four, have been in successful operation for the last Twelve Year and are now in good Working Condition.

The DOCKS are pumped out by a Steam Pump in Five hours and capable of taking in Vessels drawing 18 feet at Spring Tides.

The WORK SHOPS comprise the different Departments of the Shipwright, Blacksmiths, Boiler Maker, and Foundry—possessing all the necessary appliances for the Repairs of Ships, Steamers, and Steam Machinery.

The STORES in the different Departments consist of the best Materials, which can be supplied to Vessels on the most reasonable Terms.

A JETTY, with a powerful Lifting Shears, longside of which Vessels can lie and take out Masts, Boilers, &c.

A STEAM TUG always in readiness to Tow Vessels to the Docks, free of charge, and will tow them back to anchorage or to sea at Reduced Rates.

All Work carried on under the superintendence of experienced Europeans.

For further particulars, apply to

J. B. ENDICOTT, *Secretary*,
OR CAPT. T. B. RONNELL, *Manager at Whampoa.*

N.B.—The Consignees or Masters of any Vessel seeing reason to complain of the Work done in the Docks, or in any way respecting the Dock Arrangements, should address Secretary on the subject—when their complaints will receive the immediate attention of the Directors of the Company

1f 960 Hongkong, 21th March, 1865.

NOTICE.

UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA, (Limited).

THE Third Call of Two Hundred Dollars ($200) per Share is due on the 6th January next, and is payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Limited, in exchange for the payment of which will be granted by the Manager.

Interest at the rate of twelve per centum per Annum will be charged on all calls unpaid after the above date.

By order of the Directors,
J. B. ENDICOTT, *Secretary.*

1f 2751 Hongkong, 8th November, 1865.

The Bangkok Dock Company's.

NEW DOCK.

THIS Magnificent Dock is now ready to receive Vessels of any burthen and the attention of Ship Owners, Agents, and Masters is respectfully solicited to the advantages for Repairing and Sparring Vessels, which no other Dock in the East can offer.

The following description of the Premises is submitted for the information of the public.

The Dimensions and depth of water being:

Length.....360 feet.
(to be extended)
Breadth.....108 feet.
Depth of Water.....18

The Dock is fitted with a Caisson, has a splendid entrance of 120 feet from the River with a spacious basin on each side, where Vessels of any size may lay at any state of the Tides, to lift Masts, Boilers etc—with Powerful Lifting Shears, which are now in the course of construction.

The Dock is fitted with Steam Pumps of Great Power insuring Dispatch in all states of the Tides

WORKSHOPS.

The Workshops comprise the different Departments of *Shipwrights, Mast and Block Makers, Blacksmiths, Engineers, Foundry, etc.*

The whole being superintended by Europeans, who have had many years experience in the different branches.

The *Workmen* are the best picked men from Hongkong and Whampoa.

The Company draws particular attention to the Great advantages this Dock offers, being in a Port where the best Teak and other Timber can be had at the cheapest cost.

A *Steam Saw Mill* is in connection with the Dock to insure dispatch in work.

The *Keel Blocks* are 4 feet in height and can be taken out of or shifted without cutting or causing any expense to ships having to get them removed.

The Company is also prepared to give estimates or enter into Contracts for the repairs of Wooden or Iron Ships, the building of New Ships, Steam Boats, etc., or any kind of work connected with shipping.

All Material supplied at Market price. Vessels for Docking may lay at the Company's Buoys or Wharf free of charge until ordered to remove by the Superintendent.

Captains of Vessels before leaving the Dock must approve and sign their Dockage Bills.

All communications respecting the docking to be addressed *until further notice* to the undersigned, by whom all Bills will be signed and collected.

JOHN BUSH, *Managing Director.*

Bangkok, 18th Sept. 1865.

1y 2876 Hongkong, 20th October, 1865.

Miscellaneous Wants.

WANTED by a Chinaman named AFOOK, a situation as a COMPRADORE or STOREKEEPER, which business he is thoroughly acquainted with.

Address "Afook," *Daily Press* Office.

1w 1596 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1866.

A CLERK, expecting shortly to relinquish his present employment, is open to another engagement either in this place or up the Coast. Two years' references in China.

Address H. A. *Daily Press* Office.

1f 1883 Hongkong, 1st September, 1866.

WANTED,

FOR A HAIR DRESSING SALOON, a good PERUQUIER, as Assistant, one who understand his art in all its branches.

Apply to the PARISIAN SALOON,
Queen's Road Central.

1f 1864 Hongkong, 29th August, 1866.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY LIMITED."

SHAREHOLDERS are informed that they can now obtain Scrip Certificates for Shares in the above Company in Exchange for Bankers Receipts, at the Office of the Company, Club Chambers Building.

By Order of the Directors,
R. B. SLATE,
Secretary.

1f 615 Hongkong, 2nd April, 1866.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified that the Fourth call of Twenty Five Dollars per Share, on all Shares in the above Company, will be due, on the 10th September next, at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company, Limited, after which day interest will be charged at the rate of Twelve per cent. per Annum on all overdue calls.

By Order of the Directors,
R. B. SLATE,
Secretary.

1f 1274 Hongkong, 18th June, 1866.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that the Company has this day been registered as with Limited Liability under the provisions of "THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE, 1865."

The Articles of Association lie for Signature at the office of F. J. Dalgland, Esq., Solicitor to the Company.

Dated this 2nd day of March A.D. 1866.

By Order
R. B. SLATE,
Secretary.

1f 515 Hongkong, 3rd March, 1866.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE dividend declared on the paid-up Shares for the half year ended 30th June last, at the Rate of eight per cent. per Annum, say $8 per Share, is payable at the Offices of the Company, Wardley House, where Shareholders are requested to apply for warrants.

V. KRESSER,
Manager.

1f 1777 Hongkong, 18th August, 1866.

DR. L. ENGELHARD, PHYSICIAN EUROPEAN AND ACCOUCHEUR.
Late of Berlin, Specialist in diseases of the
EYE AND EAR.
Paris and Vienna.

Prof. VON GRAEFE, Berlin; ARLDT, Von JAEGER and POLLITZER, Vienna.

Laryngoscopic examinations made in diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

The Doctor can be consulted in German, English, French, and Spanish.

Office: No. 1, Wyndham Street, immediately in rear of Club and next to *China Mail* Office.

At Home: Until 9 A.M. and from 2 to 3 P.M.

6m 1581 Hongkong, 13th July, 1866.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY.

THE COMPANY'S DOCKS, at ABERDEEN and WHAMPOA, are in full working order, and the attention of Shipowners is respectfully solicited to the advantages which this Establishment offers for the Docking and Repair of Vessels.

The following description of the Premises is submitted for the information of the Public.

ABERDEEN DOCKS.
DOCK No. 1.

Built of GRANITE.	
Length	350 feet.
Breadth	89 "
Depth of water at Spring Tides	18½ "
Do. Neap Tides	16 "

NEW DOCKS, No. 2.

Built of GRANITE.	
Length	400 feet.
Breadth	90 "
Depth of water at Spring Tides	24½ "
Do. Neap Tides	21½ "

This Dock is now under course of construction.

WHAMPOA DOCKS.
DOCK A.

Built of GRANITE.	
Length	550 feet.
Breadth	80 "
Depth of Water at Spring Tides	19½ "
Do. Neap Tides	13½ " 15 "

This can be used either as one or two Docks.

DOCK B.

Built of GRANITE.	
Length	340 feet.
Breadth	60 "
Depth of water at Spring Tides	18 "
Do. Neap Tides	15 "

This Dock is at present in course of alteration.

The above are the largest Docks in China, and they are fitted with every appliance in the way of Caissons, powerful Steam Pumps, &c., to ensure safety and despatch in work.

DOCK C.

Built of Wood.	
Length	240 feet.
Depth of water at Spring Tides	14 "
Do. Neap Tides	11 "

Fitted with Caissons and Steam Pumps.

DOCK D.

Length	164 feet.
Depth of water at Spring Tides	12.6 "
Do. Neap Tides	9.6 "

DOCK E.

Length	120 feet.
Depth of water at Spring Tides	11 "
Do. Neap Tides	8 "

D, and E. are Mud Docks available for small vessels, at very low rates.

WORKSHOPS.

The Workshops on the Premises, both at Aberdeen and Whampoa, possess every appliance necessary for the Repairs of Ships or Steam Machinery. The Engineers' Shops are supplied with Lathes, Planing, Screwing, Cutting, Punching Machines, &c., &c.,—capable of executing work on the largest scale, and driven by steam. The Shipwrights' and Blacksmith's Shops are equally well supplied with plant, and the work is entirely carried on under the Supervision of experienced Europeans.

Powerful Lifting Shears stand on a Jetty alongside which vessels can lie in 21 feet water, and take in or put boilers, masts, &c.

BOILERMAKER'S DEPARTMENT.

The Company in addition to executing Repairs are prepared to tender for supplying new Boilers to Steam-ships, for constructing which they have great facilities.

FOUNDRY.

Iron and Brass Castings, either for Ships or general purposes, are executed with the utmost despatch.

STORES.

The Company's Stores will (when required) supply at moderate rates all the necessaries for Shipwork, such as Paint, Copper, Canvas, &c.

STEAM TUG.

The Company's powerful Steam TUG *Fame*, (110 Horse-power nominal) is always in readiness to Tow sailing vessels from Hongkong to the Dock *free of charge*, and will take them back or to Sea at reduced Rates.

For further particulars apply to G. N. MUTE, General Manager at the Office of the Company in Hongkong.

D. LAPRAIK,
Secretary.

N.B.—The Consignees or Masters of any Vessel seeing reason to complain of the work done in the Docks, or in any way respecting the Dock arrangements, should address the Secretary on the subject—when their complaints will receive the immediate attention of the Directors of the Company.

1f 1069 Hongkong, 4th September, 1866.

UNDER DISPATCH.

FOR Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.—Per *Vesso*, To-morrow, the 6th Instant, at 2 P. M.

For Shanghai.—Per *Singapore*, on Sunday, the 9th Instant, at daylight.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to yesterday's Advertisement regarding the MEMORIAL, on the proposed STAMP TAX, the Committee beg now to intimate to the Community that His Excellency the GOVERNOR has named TO-DAY, the 5th instant to receive the deputation.

COPIES will lie for signature at the OLUB HOUSE, and MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

5d 1887 Hongkong, 1st September, 1866.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 5, 1866.

It is not altogether surprising that in spite of the generosity for which the community of Hongkong is distinguished, there should be no proper provision for destitute Europeans. It is not long ago since a state of things prevailed in China, which rendered it impossible that there could be destitute Englishmen in Hongkong. A European could always at any rate find employment, if not in every case make a fortune. At that time any measures designed for the relief of Europeans in distress would have been absurd. There might it was true be loose sailors about Hongkong and a Sailor's Home came into existence, to meet this contingency, but it was unnecessary to make provision for any other kind of destitution. A different state of things has now arisen. The prosperity of this colony has attracted many Europeans who have no proper occupation in the place in addition to all those who come out so readily from England to every kind of employment here, which is offered in the market at home. The importance and dignity of the colony have expanded, but at the same time evils belonging to advanced communities have forced their way amongst us, and one of the most horrible of these is European destitution. It is a terrible thing in England where there are many means by which a man in want may live, and almost every man who falls into poverty after having "seen better days," has some few friends who can contrive to keep his head above water for a while until he is enabled to help himself once more. Poverty like disease is more sometimes than one thing to be dreaded, and if it were really as well for a man to be struck down by illness in one part of the world as in another, he is lonely and friendless indeed. When however, distress overtakes a wandering Englishman who through strange misconception of the present state of the colony has made his way here without prospects, friends or money, he is in truly desperate straits. It will be understood that we are speaking of persons who are not accustomed to manual labor, who have some kind of education and are used to earn their bread in offices, or in some way by desk work. What we mean by such a case as this may be best by mistake which brought them here? They may not know a single creature in the place or where to seek work or what nature of work there is to do. We can imagine a man turning this insoluble problem in his mind baffled on every side chained as it were by invisible bonds as if he were in a nightmare until almost mad with perplexity. It is no wonder about the town seeing on every side evidences of abundant means and comfort, manifestations of a life altogether strange to him, houses, houses everywhere, but not one to enter, a city which would seem to have made up its mind to ignore people in want altogether and refuse to see them. Then might comes on, and there is no place, but the parade ground for a bed.

But, it will be said at the Police Station every homeless European wanderer can find supper and a night's rest! In the first place what wretched caricature of charity the Police Court, where to Silva's evidence who know something of the place, who know where to find it, but even for them, it may be doubted whether, except for the desperate hazard of sleeping on the ground in a climate like this, the parade is not a more hospitable house of entertainment than the Police Court. The supper at the inn-grant and most wretched description and the night's rest means a night's imprisonment in the common gaol, from which the "guest" is turned next day starving and miserable without breakfast or any sort of sustenance at five o'clock in the morning. It is impossible to imagine the motive for this gratuitous cruelty. A night's rest broken at five o'clock is almost of no effect in restoring an exhausted man, and the idea of sending out the sufferer weak and giddy from fatigue and sleep, without a morsel of food or so much as a draught of soup or coffee, is simply inhuman. The whole proposition of giving shelter to the homeless at the Police Court seems to be a worthless sham. If the shelter is given at the prison it would be so in any case even if the food were good and abundant. There is no benevolence or charity in putting a helpless destitute man into gaol. If maddened by suffering, he were to strike down and rob the first passer by, you would put him in the gaol and yet you do this when he is innocent of wrong only the victim of misfortune, and describe as charity that which is described as a punishment when applied to the offender. The difference between charity and punishment would seem to be that charity is imprisonment without the rest or food combined with it when it is called punishment. Even however if this wretched system at the police court could be improved it would be wholly unfit to meet the emergencies of the case before us. The police are not the proper almoners of public charity. By cooperating with others in the distribution of certain sorts of charity they may be most useful in unveiling impostures and so forth, but the help which has to be given to distress should be offered in a gentler manner than is possible at a Police Court. More especially is this true of the kind of help of which we are now speaking. It is not so much charity as hospitality, positive hospitality which is required. In a place like this almost any sort of kindness might be shown to destitute Europeans with safety; without any fear, that in of increasing their number by the encouragement thus held out. That in old countries is the great difficulty in the way of all kinds of charity. Benevolent impulses have to be checked, and kindly feelings of sympathy with suffering to be crushed very often for fear their free exercise would do more harm than good; but no matter how generously Hongkong may treat the stranger in want there is no way in which their numbers could to any serious extent be increased. Sailors in something mysterious going on by the way in connexion with this matter just now. We know of cases in which seamen sent to the Harbor Master from the police court to be provided with board and lodging have not turned up at the Sailors Home. There may be some good reasons for this, and we are far from wishing to put the blame on the Harbor Master, on an imperfect knowledge of the facts, but something must be wrong, either at the Sailor's Home or at the Harbor office. This is beside the question of which we were speaking however. Sailors may be left out of the calculation in considering the question of European destitution, because they are provided for already, and the problem is greatly simplified in another way by leaving them out. The destitute sailors are altogether of a rougher class than the other Europeans in want. The accomodation which ought to be provided for the one class need not be provided for the other. Jack ought by all means to be made comfortable with a fair allowance of grog when he is "down on his luck" without a ship, but he is in no tragic mood the while. On the other hand some amongst the Europeans in want, must on that account be undergoing mental suffering of the keenest and bitterest kind. It is this element in their condition indeed, which makes it so deeply pathetic, it is this which calls for some remedy of a more generous sort than the chilly hospitality of a police court and a gaol, even supposing the abuse of the present system were corrected. Surely it might be possible to rent a house in some comparatively inexpensive part of the town where wandering Europeans could be housed and supplied with some reasonably comfortable food until they could find employment or means to leave the colony. The expenses would be easily met by a subscription without begging large sums from the few great firms which have hitherto done so much more than their shares in public undertakings of every kind. It is nothing short of a disgrace to us, a disgrace immeasurably worse than that of bad roads or defective drainage or unregistered junks, but as these things may be, that men of our own blood, men who have been brought up in comfort and accustomed to supply themselves by education in industry, should be walking the streets hungry and hungry and lying down at night, worn out and desperate in the fever breeding vapours of the parade ground, with its clammy grass for a bed.

We hear that the *Opossum* on her last trip, destroyed, in company with the *Haughty*, five pirate junks and took seven prisoners who were handed over to the Mandarins.

The Stamp Act.

THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR.—Before the Stamp Act goes into committee I should like very much if the supporters of the measure and of His Excellency the Governor's proceedings commended therewith would afford satisfactory replies to the following few simple questions:—

1. Does not the British Parliament always give time for the Public to consider measures before their second reading?

2. Why therefore should not this community have been allowed a reasonable period wherein to read and digest the Stamp Act, in place of the unwarrantable haste which was at first attempted to be accorded and the unreasonable hurry with which it is now being carried on?

3. Was not the haste shewn in the second reading of the Stamp Tax in violation of the standing orders?

4. Why were not proper preliminary enquiries set on foot with the view of arriving at some idea as to what amount of revenue the proposed Stamp Tax would produce?

5. Does the Chancellor of the Exchequer (who should have been the Governor's model) ever propose a Tax with *sliding* Schedules?

6. Does he not on the contrary always offer a Schedule workable in England and the same (moving generally pretty correct) which the Tax will probably bring to the Revenue?

7. Why should any levy beyond as increase in the present mode of taxation be required for a sum which is telling after after all those in the expenditure *not absolutely requisite* are expunged?

8. Was the Stamp Tax passed by a majority as far as the *opinions* of the Members of the Legislative Council were concerned?

9. Will not the proposed Tax weigh principally, if not almost entirely on Commerce?

10. Is this a judicious time for the taxing or the further taxing of Commerce.

11. Is it not on the contrary the most unfortunate period for the imposition of additional taxes or commerce?

12. Why should a Tax be imposed which is essentially on commerce and which will probably be felt by civilians and others?

13. Why should commerce pay for a deficiency caused by an unpayable Mint or by a useless Gaol neither of which Merchants and Bankers had any voice in raising?

14. Is not his expensive enough without the additional charges sought to be imposed on unfortunate suitors?

Yours faithfully,
ENQUIRER.

The Meeting at the German Club.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—The community of Hongkong will possibly be aware that a meeting of German residents was held on Monday evening at the German club to concert measures for contributing to the relief of their countrymen, invalided in the late war. That meeting was of course of a private nature and not to be reported in a newspaper. It would seem however that in violation of a promise to the contrary some person, improperly present did furnish what professed to be a report of the proceedings to a paper published in this town. This report was altogether incorrects and grossly misrepresented some of the speakers. Whether the was done through ignorance of the language in which the proceedings were carried on, or from some sinister motive we do not know, but as our purpose may be compromised by a false representation of what took place we wish to make known through your columns that the meeting was absolutely unanimous in asserting its wish that the aid to be afforded to Germans invalided in the late war should be given without regard to their nationality,—to all those of German blood, whether they fought on the Austrian or Prussian side, without any distinction whatever.—We are Sir,

Yours truly,
A. SCHWEIGO.
F. GROBIEN.
W. NISSEN.
J. MENKE.
LOUIS GAUPP.

The Steam-boat Company.

The following letter has been addressed by the directors to the Shareholders of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steam-boat Company, Limited.

GENTLEMEN.—The undersigned have been directed by the Board of Directors to lay before the shareholders a brief statement of the Company's affairs in order that all interested may fully understand its present position, and may form opinions as to the future.

The Directors deem the mode preferable to that of calling an Extraordinary General Meeting, as the facts they wish to communicate can thus be more quickly made known, and also because they wish at the first Ordinary Meeting of the Company to lay before the Shareholders the result of a full year's operations; to this end they propose fixing the first Ordinary Meeting in January next, and thereafter to hold them regularly every six months. The recent transactions also hereinafter more particularly alluded to, by that time will be entirely completed and the Company's service with them in fully organized as it is intended that it shall remain.

The Boats forming originally the Company's fleet commenced running in October and November last, and have since satisfactorily performed their work. Wharves have been built at the three ports served by the Company's boats, and all the necessary preliminaries have been completed. In December last Captain SAXBY, the Superintendent, was sent to the United States to contract for and build a new steamer to complete the fleet. He was also furnished with instructions of a private nature to serve in case any opportunity should there offer of renewing negotiations to bring to an end opposition on the Canton River, as all efforts that had been made here for this purpose had failed.

The Directors are much gratified to announce, that with the efficient co-operation of prominent shareholders in America, the attempts renewed there have been fully successful. As a consequence, the intention of building was abandoned and Captain SAXBY, returned to China bringing the agreement entered into by himself and others representing the Company with the representatives of the opposing interests. The terms of this agreement have been ratified and confirmed by the Board, and are briefly as follows:—

The Company purchases the steamers "*Pagany*" and "*Kin-kiang*" for $315,000; payable one fourth in one month, and the balance in four months; the previous owners of these steamers have the option during the four months of taking payment of the balance in stock of the Company at par, provided the Company decide to issue any new stock.

The Company agrees that neither of these two steamers shall run on the Tung-tze-Kiang, or between Shanghai and Ningpo for the term of two years from the 8th June, 1866.

The former owners, Messrs Russell & Co., agree that they will not in any capacity run any steamer on the Canton Waters for a term of six years from the 22nd of August, 1866.

The steamers have been transferred to the Company and duly registered, the first payment of one fourth has been made in cash under discount, and arrangements have been completed for the payment of the remaining three fourths on very favorable terms without the necessity of further calls upon the share-holders, or of increase of Capital.

The Directors have expressed to Messrs Russell & Co. their desire to have them accept stock in the Company as part payment of the balance due to them, but these gentlemen still reserve their reply, as they have four months before them for decision. The Directors would be ready to recommend an increase of Capital if Messrs Russell & Co. should elect to receive stock, and would recommend an increase of just enough, and no more, to satisfy them. In case these gentlemen do not state it to be their desire to take stock, the Directors have decided not to recommend any new issue, as they see no good reason for it.

The service between Canton and Hongkong, and Hongkong and Macao goes on as heretofore. The "*Fire Dart*" has been put on between Canton and Macao as an experimental measure, to be kept there if the line can be made to pay, if not, to be withdrawn. A new Tariff of freight and passage money has been established, calculated to meet and not over tax the requirements of Trade and yet to yield a fair return.

The Directors intend to sell the "*Fitzroy*" as soon as they can, and also to dispose of one of the other boats whenever a favorable opportunity may arise.

Any further information that may be desired can be obtained by Shareholders on applying to the General Agents.

By order of the Board,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
General Agents.

Police Intelligence, September 4th.

BEFORE F. W. MITCHELL, Esq.

BOATS IN SHORE BEFORE SUNRISE.

There were nine men, and one woman charged with the above offence this morning.

P. C. 105, stated that he arrested the first six prisoners, at a quarter to five this morning alongside Tom Achay's wharf, the gun not having been fired.

P. C. 31, Lum-a-chey, deposed to arresting the other four, alongside the Bank wharf at half past four, while on duty in the Police boat with Inspector de Silva.

The first six prisoners insisted that the gun had fired before they were arrested, and the other four admitted that they really were alongside the Bank wharf at about a quarter to five.

The first eight prisoners were fined 25 cents each, it being their first offence, and as the other two had previously been fined the same amount, they were then mulcted in the sum of $1 each, the magistrate remarking that small fines appeared to have no good effect upon them.

WHARF OBSTRUCTION.

Three more boatmen, were charged with obstructing the landing of passengers at the Bank and Peddars' wharves, by having their boats on the Western side of the wharves contrary to the regulations.

P. C. 91, said that at about 7 o'clock this morning, he found the first prisoner alongside the Western side of the Bank wharf and the other two at Peddars' wharf, he ordered them away several times but they refused to go.

Prisoners all said that although they were on the Western side of the wharf, they were not actually moored alongside, and that there was plenty of room for a boat to come in between them and the wharf to land passengers.

It appears that they had all been fined before, 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1, respectively, for the same offence;

The first and third were now fined $1 each, it being only the second offence, and the second $2, in having been twice previously fined.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Sam-a-kee, and Lum-a-kum, were brought up on the above charge.

Inspector de Silva, said that this morning at seven o'clock, while landing at the water police wharf, he saw the two prisoners walking along the Praya with a pig tied by the four legs and a bamboo passed through.

Prisoners said that they were not aware they were doing wrong, having only lately come to the colony.

Inspector de Silva, said that he saw them about two months ago carrying pigs in baskets according to the regulations.

The prisoners then backed out and said they had the pig slung in a mat this morning, but as the Inspector de Silva's evidence appeared that they had nothing of the kind, they were fined 75 cents each.

SERIOUS CHARGE.

Loo-a-chow, cook to Mr. Blackwood, of the Empire Tavern, Queen's Road, was charged by Lee-a-poon, servant to Mr. Blackwood, with stealing from him a silk jacket, value $ 3.

Prosecutor stated that, he left the jacket hanging by a nail on the wall in the bedroom, when he went to the Chinese Theatre at West Point, and that when he returned the jacket was gone. He asked the prisoner about it who denied all knowledge of the affair, but on being searched, he found a pawn ticket for the article in question on his person. He accordingly gave him in charge at once.

Prisoner admitted his guilt, he did not know that it was prosecutor's jacket, but was equally certain it was not his own.

P. C. 347, merely deposed to the fact of prisoner having been given in charge to him.

In consequence of several robberies having been lately committed in Mr. Blackwood's house to which no clue has hitherto been gained, Inspector Daly requested a remand in order to obtain further evidence on the matter.

The remand was granted.

BEFORE J. C. WHITE, ESQ.
ALLEGED ROBBERY ON BOARD AN AMERICAN SHIP.

Thomas Rose, seaman on board the American ship *California*, was charged with stealing $27 from William Smith, one of his shipmates, while on the passage from San Francisco to this port.

Henry Barber, master of the *California*, said that he had already been to the U. S. Consul, on the subject, who had referred him to the sitting magistrate.

Mr. Whyte said that he had no jurisdiction in the matter as the offence was committed on board an American ship at sea.

Captain Barber, said that the money had been found in the prisoner's possession, in this port and Mr. Whyte said in that case he could deal with him for unlawful possession.

The Captain then went on to say that prisoner was one of the seamen on board his ship who had shipped in San Francisco. On Thursday last he left the ship without leave, and returned on Friday when some money was found on him by his shipmates, and I was informed of the matter. I asked him where he got the money and he said it was his own that he had brought from San Francisco. On Sunday I again questioned him about the money and he acknowledged that $27 of it belonged to one of his shipmates named Smith.

William Smith seaman on board the *California*, said, we left San Francisco on June 13th last, and about a fortnight afterwards I missed a $20 gold piece and $7 in half dollars from my chest. I mentioned it to the prisoner who said that I had better keep quiet about it and he would find it out accordingly I did not make my loss public.

On Thursday last, prisoner went on shore soon after we arrived, and on coming on board on Friday morning he was put in irons, and on being searched the $20 gold piece was found on him as well as some other money. I cannot recognize the piece as any own, but prisoner admitted that it did belong to me. We were always friendly together and were shipmates in the last ship. I do not know whether prisoner intended to steal the money or not, but he never told me that he had it in his possession.

Prisoner stated that it was quite true he had taken the money, but he only took it for safe keeping, that himself and prosecutor were chums, and shortly after leaving San Francisco he lost $2, so he thought he had better take care of the money altogether. He came on shore as soon as the ship arrived to make a report of ill usage which he had received on board the *California*, and had not an opportunity of telling prosecutor that he had the money. He did not spend it when he came on shore, it was there now all right.

The magistrate said that he could see no reason to suppose that prisoner had any intention of stealing the money, and he should therefore dismiss the case on prisoner returning the $27, which was immediately done.

Inquest.

An adjourned inquest was held yesterday afternoon on the bodies of Tung-a-cheong, and Chun-a-wai, two of the eight men who were injured by an explosion of gunpowder on board a passage boat on the 31st inst., before H. S. Tomson, Esq., coroner, and the following Jury, Messrs. F. C. Ray, Th. Probst, and C. F. Roche.

Andrew Cochrane, superintendant of the Civil Hospital, said that the two deceased and six others were brought to the Hospital on the 31st August at about 11 a.m. They were suffering from extensive burns which seemed to have been caused by an explosion of gunpowder. Tun-a-cheong died on the 2nd inst. and Chun-a-wai, lived until the morning of the 3rd, both deaths were caused by the burns they had received, chiefly about the head, neck and face. There were no further marks of violence on their persons.

At this stage there was a halt in the proceedings, no interpreter appearing, but at length,

F. C. Joss Manuel was put in the box, who said, on the 31st August last about 9 a.m. I was on duty in the police boat near Tsoo Achoy's wharf, when I saw smoke issuing from one of the Kow-loon passage boats at some distance from the wharf, and immediately heard a great noise of people crying out. I immediately went to the boat and found nine Chinese standing up in the boat covered with burns and crying out. I saw no marks of burning anywhere about the boat. I took the nine men to the Police Station, from whence they were sent to the Hospital. There were twelve men on board the boat in all. The Chinese told the lubing in the police boat that there had been an explosion of gunpowder on board the boat.

There was another break down here for want of a Chinese interpreter, and one had to be brought from the go-down, upon which,

Leung-a-kan, being duly declared, said, I am a hawker, and was going over to Kowloon with vegetables on the 31st ultimo, in a small fast-boat about 9 a.m. We started from the market Wharf, and previous to that I saw a Ha-ka man, come on board with a bundle wrapped up in paper. In about quarter of an hour after we left there was an explosion on board. The first deceased and seven or eight more were sitting aft, and some of them was smoking and I saw the bundle wrapped in paper by his side. I heard some one in the stern of the boat striking a light and immediately I heard the noise of an explosion and saw a blaze and some of the passengers jumped overboard, but were pulled in again by the others.

Lee-a-poon, is the next witness, who says that the master of the fast boat is his uncle, and that he is a boatman on board, that the two deceased were passengers in the boat on 31st August.

The rest were other passengers, besides his uncle, himself and another man as crew. Witness saw the first deceased come on board with a bag in his hand. After getting as far as the first buoy, witness saw some one striking a light and immediately an explosion took place. Witness was pulling the bow oar at the time and after the smoke had cleared away he saw his uncle and seven others were very much burnt, he also saw his brother and two passengers jump overboard. Witness himself dragged them on board again by the skin of their clothes, he got out some of the boat fast near to the water police station, when the injured men were removed.

This was all the evidence adduced, and after a short deliberation the Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death, caused by an explosion of gunpowder."

Court of Summary Jurisdiction.

September 4th.

BEFORE MR. J. O. WHYTE.

Naga Mootee, v J. S. Mackintosh, an action to recover $12, for wages said to be due plaintiff by defendant. Plaintiff stated he was discharged from his master's service because he (the defendant) found fault with him.

Defendant stated that he proved himself untrustworthy and unfaithful in his service and he accordingly discharged him. Plaintiff failing to show sufficient cause the case was dismissed.

Yik-a-yune, v Tune-a-cheong. This is an action to recover $60.72 for sixteen months and seven days wages. Defendant said that he had already paid plaintiff the money due to him, but plaintiff denied that he was. Plaintiff states that he is the lessee of the house and submitted it to defendant, that he never received but $2 for rent in each three months, and that he had absconded during all this time, which he considered a breach of the contract, he had then left from time to time. Defendant pleaded that he never rented the premises from plaintiff, but from a woman who said she had known in the transaction. The woman being called stated that she had rented the premises from a shop keeper named Yuen that the defendant had paid her the rent regularly and that she had paid her rent for the premises to the shop keeper Yuen regularly.

Plaintiff positively asserted that he was the lessee of the house and did not know the woman. In view of this the case was adjourned that witnesses might be produced, as Mr. Whyte was unwilling to receive these contradictory statements unsupported.

G. da Silveira v J. Smith, case settled.

Tsoo Achoy, Sing v A' Bo.

This was an action to recover $20, on a guarantee. Plaintiff produced the guarantee, which was made July 5th, and countersigned by defendant, and also called plaintiff as one Ah Sing, who has cleared out. Plaintiff has never attempted to collect the debt from the original debtor. The Defendant totally denies ever having given any guarantee, and has never signed any paper what ever. Knew Ah Sing, to whom the money was said have been lent, said he was a boarder in her house, has since left her house as he was a disreputable character. Has never let him have him, never signed any guarantee for the payment of his debts. Ah Sing was called but was not present and the case was adjourned that witnesses might be subpœnaed to substantiate either of the above statements.

A. Ullman v Massey. An action to recover $38.60 being the balance of an invoice of goods bought and delivered plaintiff amounting to $130 50 cents. Plaintiff acknowledges having received from defendant $100 on account of said invoice, but states that there is still a balance of $38.60 owing to him. Defendant admits that he had made three payments to plaintiff one of $40, one of $50, and one of $15, which would leave a balance of one dollar and a half due. He also states that these payments were not made to plaintiff but to his brother, he never took any receipts for these payments, but he was willing to settle his account as it stood in plaintiffs books. The books on being produced showed a balance of $38, due the plaintiff by defendant, which defendant, not being able to produce any receipt for the payments of his money whatever, or to prove that he had paid the money to the static faction of the court, judgement was given to plaintiff, Mr. Ullman for $38.

W. Risley v S. Rustomjee.

This is an action to recover $40, being a balance of a bill of $55, due plaintiff for Actoning a horse. The witness agreement was made in regard to the amount to be charged. The plaintiff claims to have cured the horse of defendant of rheumatism of which he says he was suffering when he undertook the cure of him, that he visited the horse at least fifty times, and gave him the best of treatment, whereby he claims to have entirely cured the horse. Defendant on being called to the stand stated that he had engaged with plaintiff to undertake the cure of his horse. That he had doctored him some time and then returned him but in his opinion not cured, that the horse was even worse off that he was before, that he would willingly pay any claim if his horse had been cured, was willing to le

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At this stage there was a halt in the proceedings, no interpreter appearing, but at length,

S. G. Jose Manuel was put in the box, who said, on the 31st August last about 9 a.m. I was on duty in the police boat near Tom Achoy's wharf, when I saw smoke issuing from one of the Kow-loon passage boats at some distance from the wharf, and immediately heard a great noise of people crying out. I immediately went to the boat and found nine Chinese standing up in the boat covered with burns and crying out. I saw no marks of burning anywhere about the boat. I took the nine men to the Police Station, from whence they were sent to the Hospital. There were twelve men on board the boat in all. The Chinese told the inspector, on the police boat that there had been an explosion of gunpowder on board the boat.

There was another break down here for want of a Chinese interpreter, and one had to be brought up from the charge room, upon which,

Loong-a-kan, being duly declared, said, I am a hawker, and was going over to Kowloon with repeatables on the 31st ultimo, in a small fast boat about 9 a.m. We started from the market Wharf, and previous to that I saw a Ba-ka man, came on board with a bundle wrapped up in paper. In about quarter of an hour after we left there was an explosion on board. The first deceased and seven or eight more were sitting aft, and some of them was smoking and I saw the bundle wrapped in paper by a table. I then heard a loud noise in the stern of the boat striking a fire and immediately I heard the noise of an explosion and saw a blaze and some of the passengers jumped over board, but were pulled in again by the others.

Lee-a-sing, is the next witness, who says that the master of the fast boat is his uncle, and that he is a seaman on board, that the two deceased were passengers in the boat on 31st August.

Thirty more twelve passengers, besides his uncle, himself and another man as crew. Witness saw the first deceased come on board with a bag in his hand. After getting as far as the first buoy, witness saw some one striking a light and immediately an explosion took place. Witness was pulling the boat one mighty time and after the smoke had cleared away he saw his uncle and seven others were very much burnt, he also saw his brother and two passengers jump overboard. Witness himself dragged them on board again by the chains, the master of the boat came and took the helm to the water police station, when the injured men were removed.

This was all the evidence adduced, and after a short deliberation the jury returned a verdict of "Accidentally caused by an explosion of gunpowder."

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September 4th.

Before Mr. J. O. Wiltes.

Naga Mootoo, v J. S. Mackintosh, an action to recover $12, for wages said to be due plaintiff by defendant. Plaintiff stated he was dismissed from defendant's service because he (the defendant) found fault with him.

Defendant stated that he proved himself untrustworthy and unfaithful in his service and he accordingly dismissed him. The plaintiff failing to show sufficient cause the case was dismissed.

Tik-a-yune, v Yung-a-cheong. This is an action to recover $63.24 for sixteen months and seventeen days hire of a boat at the rate of $4 per month said to be due to plaintiff by defendant. Plaintiff states that he is the lessee of the house and sold-let it to defendant, that he never received but $2 for rent during all this time, that when he asked defendant for the rent he put him off from time to time. Defendant pleaded that he never rented the premises from plaintiff, but from a woman whom he only has known in the transaction. The woman being called stated that she was the lessee of the house from a shop keeper named Yuen that the defendant had paid her the rents regularly and that she had paid her rent for the premises to the shop keeper Yuen regularly.

Plaintiff positively asserted that he was the lessee of the house and did not know the woman. In view of this the case was adjourned that witnesses might be produced, as his Worship was unwilling to receive these contradictory statements unsupported.

G. da Silveira v J. Smith, case settled.

Yau-Tak-Shing v A'Ho.

This was an action to recover $30, on a guarantee. Plaintiff produced the guarantee, which was made July 4th, and guaranteed the payment of $20, 1 month by plaintiff to one Ah Sing, who has cleared out. Plaintiff has never attempted to collect the debt from the original debtor. The Defendant totally denies ever having given any guarantee for Ah Sing's debt and I could see in the shape

Extracts.

The Austrian Army.

From Vienna the military correspondent of the *Times* writes, July 18:—

If the English reader can imagine Hyde Park, Kensington Gardens, and Regent's Park combined, and a few remainns to the order of shady groves, remote most of the ragamuffins that infest the English parks, dress the middle ranks of society a little more tastefully, and add to the whole a grand army with wooded islands and numerous herds of deer, he will have some idea of the famous Prater of Vienna under its normal aspect. But all this is changed; the Palace of Industry, built as an exhibition of the peaceful arts, is tenanted by wounded soldiers from the field of battle, the large open spaces of turf are used as cavalry camps, and the glades are strewn with swords, lances, and accoutrements. A few weeks ago Vienna presented relatively a scene as now; foot, horse, and artillery were almost as plentiful, but they were then on their way to seasonal victory, as they thought, and little imagined how soon the ruins of war and the defects of their system would drive them to seek shelter behind the forts, which were at the time counted a useless expense. The 10th Regiment of Hussars, formerly called "The King of Prussia's," came in yesterday and spent the night in bivouac in the Prater. They have always been considered a crack regiment, and have always well upheld their character. The men are Hungarians, and for the most part well-built strong, and very active with swarthy complexions, and dark keen eyes that look as if they could search the enemy's parade wherever they might conceal themselves and rapidly detect the weak point in an antagonist's fence. Their dress is picturesque and very smart, white the chief tasks, breadth of shoulder, and upright carriage match well with the resolute expression of countenance, and promise that the soldier fellows are not likely to lag behind when the trumpet sounds the charge, and that if they be but intelligently led the question of the employment of cavalry in modern warfare may safely be trusted in their hands. But this supposes that their arms and appointments are good, whereas on examination of the horses there are more sore backs than there ought to be, not on the wither or centre of the back, but a few inches on each side of the bone—a less dangerous spot, inasmuch as it is more easily healed, but quite sufficiently destructive of the animal's utility for several days. The reason for these sores is not far to seek; the saddle has no pannels, and the thick hare of the tree are too short and straight, while the blanket, the sole protection from the hard, bare wood, must be laid on the ground to fold, and picks up there many particles of dust and small stones, some of which remain in it to irritate the sensitive skin of the animal during the long and rapid marches that Austrian cavalry are called upon to make. The horses, like their riders, are chiefly Hungarian—small and active, but no weight carriers, and the saddle, with its various trappings, seems too large and heavy for them, while, for some reason or other, it appears always too far forward or backward. Soldiers are rather careless in such matters, and perhaps the want of a cropper leaves too much to the man's own taste; but once mounted he looks in his element, hundreds to one anywhere or do anything. The bridles are simple and lighter, though more clumsily made, than those of the English cavalry. A light rope head-stall serves to tether them by, the end of the rope being attached to a short picket, which is carried on the march slung to the saddle of each trooper. One leathern head collar, to which is attached the bit and bridle (the former of a strap and buckle, the latter in our own service), with reins to match, comprises a head equipment admirable for its lightness and serviceableness. Black sheepskin valises in front and a valise of the same material behind the saddle give the same appearance as is attained by our sheepskin overall. The coat is arranged in front, and the pistol holsters in a holster depending from the off side of the saddle. The practice of carrying the pistol attached to the saddle is questionable, though it obtains in our own service; for the real weapon of the mounted trooper is the sword or lance, and at the moment when his horse falls his firearm acquires the highest value just as it is snatched from his grasp. Contrasting closely with these dark, active Hungarians, on their leggy little horses, the sonderous Saxon steps heavily over the sward. Light curly hair, light blue eyes, light complexion, light grayish blue uniform—everything is light about him except his own bulk and his pipe. It is marvellous to see a whole brigade receive the word to put themselves in motion and march off with pipes about to bodies hung applied to their lips, for all the world like an enormous large bird in whose instruments the music has been frozen. Their horses are well able to carry them, and the impetus of their charge must be tremendous. No one has anything but praise to say of the broad-chested, mild, blue-eyed Saxon, only, when among the Hungarians, he reminds one of a whale among swordfish.

We have not noticed among our Horse and Life Guards as my representatives of the Saxon type, but can we match the Hungarians? Yes, we could if we would, and overmatch them too; our Queen is Empress of a territory that breeds warriors and horses of a type unsurpassed, who might challenge the world in the use of their own arms. Is there no hope that such grand specimens our Indian cavalry, for instance, Probyn's Horse, may some day gain the boon that their faithfulness has fairly won, and be allowed to serve near the person of Queen, of whom they speak in words of reverence, and for whom they have freely shed their blood? Their contrast with our Guards would add to the appearance of Englishmen and Sikhs, and what Zouaves, Chasseurs, or Geibes could long compare with them.

After some days' waiting our new passes have been sent to-day—much more comprehensive than the others, which failed signally to keep us out of the hands of both civil and military engineers; but it seems that new peace proposals have been sent in, the Prussians are turning our right flank by Presburg, and the relations of the two troops are not likely much to be pertentious dimensions. To judge by the papers in the Vienna papers the very air seems full of enemies, and it may be that our war correspondence will be near its close; except to clear it is impossible, the Odium difficilis. For this much I will vouch, the never were men more astonished than were Hensel & and his Staff when the news came that the Prussians were established in the village about a quarter of a mile to their right rear, and personal observation showed that at that moment there was but a feeble force of about two companies on the spot within a short distance of the post as strangely hot. The Prussian guns had not at that time arrived on the hill whence they shelled a few minutes afterwards the retiring army. The move ought to have retaken Chlum, and probably saved the battle; and compared with what might have been done the key of the position was not sufficiently fortified. The Austrians trusted to the magnificent bravery of their troops, and sought to win battles by dint of sheer pluck and hard fighting. If the war proceeds a different course will be pursued; cover will doubtless be more sought, and many valuable lives economised.

THE Undersigned is prepared to land Cargo, in first class Cargo boats, at current rates.

J. S. HOOK.

tf 1515 Hongkong, 22nd June, 1866.

HONGKONG BAKERY.

DORABJEE NOWROJEE begs to inform the Public, that he has established a *Bakery* Fancy Pastry and Confectionery Business on his premises, Queen's Road, opposite the Oriental Bank, and hopes from his long experience and careful attention to merit the patronage and support of the Public.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1866.

NEW YORK HAIR CUTTING AND SHAVING SALOON,

90, *Peel Street, corner of Graham Road,*

(Two Doors East of Stag Hotel.)

W. H. MATTHEWS & Co. beg to announce to their Customers, Friends, and the public, that they have secured a first class SALOON and hope, by strict attention to business to gain their patronage and esteem.

Please mark the Address.

90, PEEL STREET, QUEEN'S ROAD.

(Two Doors East of Stag Hotel.)

tf 1515 Hongkong, 27th August, 1866.

HUNG-KEE, COMPRADORE

No 12, Central Market Hall,

QUEEN'S Road, HONGKONG; and HOSAM-TANG-YA, has always on hand a full assortment and Food of all kinds for the supply of Vessels and Houses Price's moderate.

tf 1065 Hongkong, 26th May, 1866.

MR. WILLIAM GASKELL, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, PROCTOR, AND NOT BY PUBLIC,

REMOVED to No. 2, CLUB CHAMBERS, *Pedder Street.*

Opposite Messrs. DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 1308 Hongkong, 4th September, 1865

Houses, Lands, Tenements, &c.

TO LET.

TO LET,

with immediate possession,

TWO airy ROOMS, with Verandah and Bathroom. The same may be had furnished or unfurnished.

For particulars apply to

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.,

Wellington Street, No. 33, corner of Pedinger St.

tf 1424 Hongkong, 5th July, 1866.

TO LET

FOR a term of years, with early possession, those desirable premises in Bank Buildings situated between the Agra Bank and Comptoir d'Escompte, at present in the occupation of the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan. The principal building is very suitable for division into Offices or Chambers.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN AND Co.

tf 697 Hongkong, 17th April, 1866.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE and GODOWNS on the Praya recently occupied by Messrs. Lindsay & Co.

Apply to T. G. LINSTEAD,

tf 1530 Hongkong, 19th July, 1866.

A DRY GODOWN to let in Queen's Road

Apply to

tf 607 Hongkong, 31st March, 1866.

TO LET.

THE Premises recently occupied by Messrs Ray & Co. Apply to

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY

tf 882 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1866.

TO LET.

A Spacious GRANITE GODOWN, Situated on the Praya, between the Premises lately occupied by Messrs. CUNNINGHAM & Co., and Messrs. PHILLIPS, HOOKE & Co.'s Godown.

Apply to, OXFORD & Co.

tf 1609 Hongkong, 6th August, 1866.

TO LET.

GRANITE GODOWNS at *Wanchai*, having water frontage. Apply to P. & A. O. CAMANHE & Co.

tf 1723 Hongkong, 11th August, 1866.

TO BE LET.

AN OFFICE with GODOWN.

For particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & Co., No. 4, Graham Street.

tf 1730 Hongkong, 14th August, 1866.

SPACE, can be had in GRANITE GODOWNS next to the French Consul, at Duddell Street, on moderate terms.

Apply to

RAY & Co.

tf 1778 Hongkong, 30th June, 1865.

With immediate possession.

THE Property known as "ALMACK PLACE," having a frontage of Eighty-three feet on Wellington and Sage Streets, and of two hundred and twenty-nine feet on Aberdeen Street, comprising a superficial area of about 19,000 square feet.

Annual Ground Rent £42. 12. 6.

For further particulars apply to

GIBB LIVINGSTON AND Co.

tf Hongkong, 25th February, 1864.

TO LET.

THAT very commodious and delightfully situated House, on Bonham Road, named *Peresapolis*, having 12 large and airy Rooms, with Bath Rooms, Cellars, Out-houses, Stables, &c. Water-pipes are laid into the premises, and Gas fitted into all the Rooms, with six Chandeliers &c., &c. The Bungalow has a nice spacious Garden having about 900 flower pots and beautifully built fountain in the centre. Rent moderate.

Possession can be had immediately. Apply to

DORABJEE NOWROJEE.

tf 1001 Hongkong, 18th May, 1866.

TO LET.

THE Building known as Marine House, lately occupied by Messrs. Dent & Co., situated in the most central part of the Town, fronting the Queen's Road thoroughly repaired and in good order. This Building is particularly suitable for a Bank or Mercantile Establishment, having a fire proof granite Treasury, and besides several godowns for the storage of ordinary goods also a fire-proof vaulted godown, specially adapt d for the storage of Opium or other valuable goods.

Apply to B. B. SLATE,

Secretary Hongkong Hotel Co. "Limited."

Or to Clerk, Chambers Building.

tf 695 Hongkong, 17th May, 1866.

TO BE LET.

THE OFFICE and GODOWN situated at the corner of Wellington and Aberdeen Streets, and at present in the occupation of Messrs. EDMUND SAY and SASSOON.

For particulars apply to

GIBB LIVINGSTON AND Co.

tf 813 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

TO LET.

TWO or three ROOMS suitable for an Office on the ground floor of the 3 story built house on the Praya, next to the Oriental Bank. For particulars apply to

F. P. CAMA & Co.

tf 1506 Hongkong, 16th July, 1866.

HOUSE to let in Queen's Road East, opposite H. M. N. Yard, containing 7 rooms on the first floor, and one godown. Both rooms with water laid on. The premises are suitable for family residence, Officers' Quarters, or Mercantile offices. Rent moderate. Apply to W. H. WINNINGTON & Co., next door, opposite the Nolan.

tf 1616 Hongkong 3rd August, 1866.

TO LET.

THE whole or part of a FIRST FLOOR, suitable for Offices. Enquire of

BOSMAN & Co. No. 1 Wyndham Street, near of Club House.

tf 1647 Hongkong 3rd August, 1866.

TO LET.

With immediate possession.

THE large and commodious House lately occupied by Messrs. CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK & Co., Gage Street, corner of Peel Street.

For particulars, apply to

LANDSTEIN & Co.

tf 1619 Hongkong, 30th July, 1866.

TO LET.

With immediate Possession,

THE large and commodious HOUSE in Queen's Road, opposite the Central Bank, lately occupied by Messrs. Parker & Co.

For particulars, apply to

A. PESTONJEE, Lyndoral Terrace.

tf 1538 Hongkong, 21st July, 1866.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES of the late Oriental Hotel, consisting of Three Houses, with Kitchen, Out-houses, and Stables, (Gas and Water being laid on all through the premises,) either together or separately. Alterations to suit parties may be made if taken for a length of time.

For particulars apply to LANDSTEIN & Co.

tf 1474 Hongkong 11th July, 1866.

STORAGE.

TO Let A fine GRANITE GODOWN, in the Eastern part of Wanchi.

For particulars apply to

LANDSTEIN & Co.

tf 1727 Hongkong, 4th November, 1865.

A SPACIOUS GODOWN on the Praya Central. Apply to DE SILVER AND Co.

tf 129 Hongkong, 17th January, 1866.

A GRANITE GODOWN, on Marine Lot No. 745, at Wanchi, having Water Frontage and about 25,000 Piculs holding capacity for one or two.

Apply to DORABJEE NOWROJEE.

tf 35 Hongkong, 4th January, 1866.

LIGHTERAGE AND STORAGE.

THE Undersigned will undertake to land Cotton, Rice, Coals, and other Merchandize in their own Boats, and to receive the same on Storage in first class GRANITE GODOWNS on moderate terms.

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.

tf Hongkong, 4th March, 1863.

MIDWIFERY.

MRS. STEPHENS, holding a diploma from the City of London Hospital as Mawwife, begs to offer her services to the ladies of Hongkong in her above capacity or as nurse. Address ARGUS HOTEL, Pool Street.

tf 1685 Hongkong, 7th August, 1866.

YUE-CHEONG'S

REFRESH THE ORIENT

BEGS to inform the community that he has received his supply of New Seasons Teas comprising choice Oolong, Pekoe and Souchong tf 1628 Hongkong, 6th July, 1866.

TALBOT AND CO.

SHIP CHANDLERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Nos. 126 and 129, QUEEN'S ROAD.

READING ROOM attached. Entrance Free.

tf 2823 Hongkong, 20th November, 1865.

Insurances.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE Undersigned have received authority by a recent Mail to issue LIFE POLICIES to amounts not exceeding £1,000 without reference to the Head Offices, as was previously required by the Board.

ROBT. S. WALKER AND Co.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Co.

555 Hongkong, 7th January, 1866.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER, AND LONDON.

Capital—ONE MILLION STERLING,

THE DIRECTORS have the pleasure to announce the appointment of Messrs. HALLIDAY, WISE & Co., as Agents for this Company at Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, and Foochow, who are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates, and of which all needful information may be obtained.

By Order of the Board

JAMES B. NORTHCOTT,

Secretary

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

CAPITAL £2,500,000 FULLY SUBSCRIBED.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for this Company are prepared to accept Marine and Fire Risks on the usual terms.

THE BORNEO COMPANY LIMITED.

tf 790 Hongkong, 16th February, 1865.

COMMERCIAL UNION FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

UNDER instructions from the head office, the Undersigned are now prepared to accept SHORT PERIOD RISKS according to the following scale:—

Not exceeding	1 month ½ of annual rate.
Above 1 month and not exceeding	3 " ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding	6 " ½ do. do.
Above 6 months and not exceeding	12 " full annual rate.

THE BORNEO COMPANY LIMITED,

Agents.

1m 1710 Hongkong, 11th August, 1866.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

RETURN of (15 %) Fifteen per cent. instead of (10 %) Ten per cent. will after this date be made on the premium payable on Policies issued in China by the above named Association.

RUSSELL & Co., *Secretaries.*

tf 680 Hongkong, 14th March, 1866.

LIVERPOOL LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY,

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurances viz:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from Town and their contents	½ per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents	½ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents	1 per cent.

SMITH, KENNEDY AND Co.

Agents Liverpool, London, and Globe Insurance Company.

tf 869 Hongkong, 8th March, 1865.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept SHORT PERIOD RISKS at the following Reduced Scale, viz:—

Not exceeding	1 month ½ of the annual rate.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	3 " ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding	6 " ½ do. do.
Above 6 months and not exceeding	12 " the annual rate.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,

Agents, Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company.

1m 1709 Hongkong, 11th August, 1866.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, Tls. 2,0 0,000.

In 400 Shares, of Tls. 5,000 each.

Paid-up Capital, Tls. 990,000.

Directors.

GEORGE TYSON, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.)—*Chairman.*

J. H. DEE, Esq., (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co)

F. PORTER, Esq. (Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.)

J. THORNE, Esq., (Messrs. Thorne Bros. & Co.)

R. H. TREE, Esq. (Messrs. Olyphant and Co.)

A. J. HOW, Esq., (Messrs. Johnson. & Co.)

Agencies are established at the several ports of China and Japan.

L. JOSEPHS, *Secretary,*

Shanghai, 22nd August, 1865.

REDUCTION

In the rates of premium for

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned are duly intimated in their Circular dated 24th October last, received authority from the Secretary of the Royal Insurance Company to reduce the rate of Premium under certain circumstances, on private dwellings and on Furniture and effects therein contained.

In cases of Dwelling Houses removed from the Down the rate of premium will be three-quarters per cent. in place of one per cent. per annum as hitherto charged, and in case of Residences so situated being detached or semi-detached the rate will be further reduced to one-half per cent.

The Royal's annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will therefore remain as follows until further notice, viz:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses, (removed from the Town) and their contents	½ per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents	½ per cent
Offices and Godowns, and their contents	1 per cent
China Houses and First Class,	1½ per cent.
Second Class	1½ per cent.
Other Risks by Special arrangement.	

ROBERT, S. WALKER & Co.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

tf 714 Hongkong, 7th January, 1865.

REDUCTION IN THE RATE OF PREMIUM FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to REDUCE rates for FIRE INSURANCE for SHORT PERIODS, as follows:—

On Policies not exceeding 1 month ...	from ½ to ½ per cent.
On Policies not exceeding 3 months...	from ½ to ½ "
On Policies not exceeding 6 months...	from ½ to ½ "

ROBT. S. WALKER AND Co.

Agents,

Royal Insurance Company.

tf 1809 Hongkong, 22nd August, 1865.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance viz:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town and their contents	½ per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses used strictly as such and their contents	½ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents	1 per cent.

SMITH, KENNEDY AND Co.

Agents Phœnix Assurance.

tf 870 Hongkong 8th March, 1865.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept SHORT PERIOD RISKS, at the following Reduced Scale, viz:—

Not exceeding	1 month ½ of the annual rate.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	3 " ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding	6 " ½ do. do.
Above 6 months and not exceeding	12 " the annual rate.

Agents, Phœnix Fire Insurance Company

tm 1709 Hongkong, 10th August, 1866.

Insurances.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REGISTERED UNDER THE COMPANY'S ORDINANCE FOR 1865.

Capital One Million Dollars.

THE above Company is now prepared to grant Policies against Fire, on Buildings and Goods on the usual terms.

JARDINE, MATHESON AND Co.

General Managers.

tf 1202 Hongkong, 9th June, 1866

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following reduced rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

One month	per cent.
Three months	"
Six months	"

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

General Managers, Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.

tf 1689 Hongkong, 7th August, 1866.

SAMARANG SEA & FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Macao for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies covering marine risks at the current rates.

RAYNAL & Co.

tf 1674 Macao, 6th August, 1866.

DE OOSTERLING.

SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong, for the above named Companies, and are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks on the usual terms.

SIEMSSEN & Co.

tf 1676 Hongkong, 3rd August, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned accept risks against Fire for SHORT PERIODS, on the following terms—

Not exceeding	1 month ½ of annual rate
Above 1 month and not exceeding	3 " ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding	6 " ½ do. do.
Above 6 months and not exceeding	12 " the annual rate

DENT & Co.

Agents, London Assurance Corporation

1m 1711 Hongkong, 10th August, 1866.

Reduced Rates of Premiums for Fire Insurances.

GUARDIAN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept short risks at the following reduced rates.

Not exceeding 1 month	½ per cent.
Above 1 mo. but not exceeding 3 months	½ per cent.
Above 3 mo. but not exceeding 9 months	½ per cent.

ALFRED WILKINSON, & Co.

Agents,

Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Office.

tf 1641 Hongkong, 2nd August, 1866.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Insurance Company, are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the Current Rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tm 1679 Hongkong, 24th July, 1866.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES at the usual Terms.

SMITH, KENNEDY AND Co.

206 Hongkong, 4th November, 1864.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE)

CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Risks of Fire on Buildings or Goods Stored therein, on Goods in Matsheis, on goods on board Vessels, and on hulls of Vessel in Harbour, at the usual terms and conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted in first Class Lives up to £1,000 on a single Life.

For rates of premiums, forms of proposals, or any other information,

Apply to

OXFORD AND Co.

Agents at Hongkong and Canton.

tj 2724 Hongkong, 3rd November, 1865.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurances viz:—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from Town and their contents,	½ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their Contents,	½ per cent
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents,	1 per cent.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

tf 804 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept short period risks at the following reduced scale viz:—

Not exceeding	1 month ½ of the annual rate.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	3 " ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding	6 " ½ do. do.
Above 6 months and not exceeding	12 " the annual rate.

TURNER & Co.

tf 1769 Hongkong, 17th August 1866.

Insurances.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling-Houses removed from Town, and their contents ½ per cent.

Other Dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents ½ per cent.

Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents ½ per cent

GIBB, LIVINGSTON AND Co.

Agents China Fire Insurance Company.

tf 873 Hongkong 8th March, 1865.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept short period risks at the following reduced scale, viz:—

Not exceeding	1 month ½ of the annual rate.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	3 " ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding	6 " ½ do. do.
Above 6 months and not exceeding	12 " the annual rate.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON AND Co.

Agents, China Fire Insurance Company.

tf 1695 Hongkong, 8th August, 1866.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for Hongkong and Canton, and are prepared to grant Insurance Policies against fire on brick and tiled godowns, Dwelling Houses, &c., and on goods and others property stored therein.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

tf 2814 Hongkong, 18th November, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling House, removed from Town, and their contents, ½ per cent.

Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents, ½ " "

Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents, ½ " "

GILMAN AND Co.

Agents North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

tf 886 Hongkong, 10th March, 1865.

SHORT PERIOD RATES.

Not exceeding	1 month ½ of the annual rate.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	3 " ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding	6 " ½ do. do.
Above 6 months and not exceeding	12 " the annual rate.

DENT & Co.

Agents, North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.

tf 1702 Hongkong, 9th August, 1866.

HAMBURG, BREMEN, FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now authorised to accept insurance against Fire at Hongkong and at any of the open ports in China to the amount of Mexican $30 000 on one Risk.

WM. PUSTAU AND Co., *Agents*

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1864.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant INSURANCES against FIRE upon European Buildings and Merchandise, and upon Chinese Property.

LYALL, STILL & Co.

1223 Hongkong, 24th October, 1864.

ALLIANCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following reduced rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

One month	per cent.
Three months	"
Six months	"

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

Agents, Alliance Fire Insurance Company

tf 1082 Hongkong, 6th August, 1866.

Insurances.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $80,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON AND Co.

tf 1409 Hongkong, 24th August, 1866.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea risks at current rates.

RUSSELL AND Co.

tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept SHORT RISKS at the following Reduced Rates,—

Not exceeding 1 month	½ per cent.
Above 1 month, but not exceeding	½ " "
Above 3 months but not exceeding	½ " "
Above 6 months but not exceeding	full annual rate.

ADAM SCOTT & Co.

Agents, Sun Fire Office.

tf 1720 Hongkong, 13th August, 1866.

"ORIENTAL INSURANCE SOCIETY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agent in China for the "Oriental Insurance Society" of Bombay is prepared to accept Marine risk on goods and freight by sailing Vessels and Steamers, and grant Policies on the usual terms payable in case of loss in Hongkong, Calcutta, Bombay and London.

THURUMSEY POONJARJOY.

tf 2017 Hongkong, 16th December, 1865.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.—*Managers.*

ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers.

TIOS. SUTHERLAND, *Agent.*

tf. Hongkong 17th March, 1865

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above office are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual Terms and conditions. Risk will also be accepted at the following Rates:—

Canton, by Messrs. DEACON & Co.	
Macao, by E. L. LANCA, Esq.	
Amoy, by Messrs. BOYD & Co.	
Foochow, by Messrs. RENNIE & Co.	

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

ADAM SCOTT & Co., Agents.

tf 1033 Hongkong, 23rd May, 1866.

AMICABLE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Insurance Co., are prepared to accept MARINE Risks, and issue Policies on any First-class Sailing Vessels or Steamers on the usual terms, payable in case of loss, in China Singapore, Calcutta, Bombay, &c.

ROBT. S. WALKER AND Co

tf Hongkong, 8th October, 1863.

MRS. VINTON'S

PRIVATE FAMILY BOARDING HOUSE.

Well-aired Beds.

(Next door but one to the Hotel d'Europe)

COMMANDING A DELIGHTFUL VIEW OF THE HARBOUR.

tf 1764 Hongkong, 1st September, 1866. W & S

Business Announcements.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & P. Coats, Glasgow, and David Corsar & Sons, Ardwick.

OXFORD & Co.

tf 410 Hongkong 3rd March, 1866.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

THE Undersigned begs to call the attention of Excursionists visiting Macao, to his well-known establishment for Unsurpassed Cartes Portraiture.

A Visit will confirm this assertion. Orders can be forwarded to Hongkong through an Agent, to any address, to be paid for on delivery, viz., $4 for the first dozen, or $3 for 3 dozen, including the negative, which will be forwarded with the Orders.

W. T. PLOYD,

Photographic Artist.

Praya Grande, South,

Im 1073 Macao, 6th August, 1866.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT & PILLS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT have the largest sale of any Medicine in the World.

The Pills are the finest purifiers and regenerators of the blood ever known. They speedily correct all disorders of the liver and Stomach, are invaluable in cases of Dysentery, and as a general Family Medicine have no equal.

The Ointment will cure any old wound, sore, or ulcer, even if of twenty years' standing, and in all cases of skin diseases, it never malignant, such as lepra, scurvy, itch, and all other annoying irritations of the skin, it may be relied upon as a perfect cure; indeed, for all external complaints it stands unrivalled throughout the world. These famous Remedies can be obtained of all Patent Medicine Vendors in Siam, Pekin, Hongkong, Shanghai, and in fact throughout the whole of China, India, and the Islands of the Oriental Archipelago, with copious directions affixed to each pot or box in chinese (or in any other language), and at a very reasonable price.

Agency in Hongkong:—The Hongkong Dispensary.

tf Hongkong, 29th October, 1863.

dm 1421 Hongkong, 4th July, 1866.

BRITISH HOTEL.

(Queen's Road West,)

H. JOHN CARR.

PRIVATE BOARD and LODGING, for Comfortable Rooms and Cabins of Ships, at reasonable terms, 37 dollars per month. The WINES and SPIRITS are warranted to be the best quality.

tf 1936 Hon-kong, 27th August, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, PIANO TUNER and REPAIRER, begs leave, in consequence of his residence not being situated in a central position for the convenience of the Public, to notify that those wishing to engage his services would kindly address him to the care of N. S., of the *"Daily Press"* Office.

P. A. SEQUEIRA.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.

(PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED 1862.)

MANUFACTURED BY

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

Purveyors to the Queen,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Restaurant first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Italian Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that interior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for the use of HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilman's Stores of the highest quality.

28 & 1726 August, 11th 1866. W & S

HONGKONG MARKETS.

Sales on the 4th September, 1866.

Vendor	Goods Sold	Price	Purchaser
Wolee-hong	20 bls. Tientsin Beans	$ 3.80	Travelling Merchant
Kwong-lee-yuen	30 " do.	3.80	Hongkong Merchant
do.	14 mats, Tientsin Beans	3.60	Canton Merchant
Kwong-hook-sing	50 bls. Soy Sassanum	$ 5.50	Hongkong Merchant
Koung-yue-cheong	1,000 " Yellow Peas	$ 2.50	Canton Merchant
Kang-ty-hong	100 bls. Saigon Cutton	Tls. 9.75	Travelling Merchant
do.	200 bls. Cotton Nats	7.10	do.
Chu-lung-loong	100 bags Black Sweetmeats	Tls. 2.75	Chinchew Merchant
Lee-yuen-cheong	200 mls. White Sugar	$ 8.10	Canton Merchant
Kwong-mow-ky	200 " Newchwang Yellow Peas	2.40	Canton Merchant
Hop-lung-hong	500 " Rattans	2.70	Shingsfat
Sowers & Co.	100 bls. Tientsin Cotton	22.50	Hongkong Merchant

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATER.

Vessel & Captain	Flag & Rig	Tons	Consignees	Destination
HONGKONG.				
STEAMERS.				
Bazilia, Cadiz, Fame,† Fausen, The Dart,† Fiwan, Imperatrice, Kinshan,† Kiu-Kiang,† Lancefield, Lipatalang, Lin-tin, Little Orphan,† London, Pagang, Rainer, Singapore, Sir J. Jejeebhoy, Ta Yang,† White Cloud,* Yesso,	Rosewood, Brit. str Carles, Brit. str Le Roux, Brit. str Brit. str Brit. str Brit. str Meadows, Sch. str Endicott, Brit. str Benning, Brit. str Johnson, Brit. str David Rodger, Brit. str Brit. str Brit. str Brit. str Brit. str Brit. str Bolles, Brit. str Wilkinson, Brit. str Duncan, Brit. str Brit. str Carroll, Brit. str Cairns, Brit. str	1232	P. & O. S. N. Co.
		730	P. & O. S. N. Co.
		119	H. K. & W. Dk. Co.
		285	H. K. & W. Dk. Co.
		500	H. K. & W. Dk. Co.
			McDougall & Co